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few students in geology can well afford to do without, and it appeals to the specialist through its numerous facts and the force of opinion which their interpretation carries. Differences of opinion which one may hold with the author on certain obscure problems have no place in the review of a book which is replete with information, and which seeks to present chiefly the accepted or recognizable facts in the field. The unusually good quality of the illustrations which illumine the text, vastly superior to what one generally finds in manuals of geology, helps not a little to the attractiveness of this particular volume.

A. H.

Handbuch der Geographischen Ortsbestimmung für Geographischen und Forschungsreisende. Von Dr. Adolf Marcuse. x and 342 pp., 54 Illustrations and 2 Star Maps. Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, 1905. (Price, M. 10.)

This book is especially adapted for the needs of teachers and students of mathematical geography and for explorers. It deals with the most important and practical methods of determining time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth. Though the extension of geographical surveys is continually adding to the number of points whose position has been fixed by triangulation, there are still large parts of the world where these fixed points are not available for starting a survey, and it is therefore necessary for the surveyor himself to establish the positions between which he measures his baseline. Before going into the field, therefore, it is highly desirable that the explorer or traveller should master the best methods devised for this purpose. Dr. Marcuse's book supplies the student who has the preliminary mathematical training required with the textual assistance he needs.

After treating of the astronomical-geographical bases of surveying, Dr. Marcuse describes and summarizes the most important nautical almanacs and ephemerides in use, and the tables of logarithms, etc., which lessen the labour of computing the observations. This is followed by a very complete and well-illustrated account of the principal instruments used. The second half of the book is given to descriptions in detail of the methods used in determining geographical positions.

Nouvelles données sur la Zone Littorale d'Angola. Par Paul Choffat. (Contributions à la Connaissance Géologique des Colonies Portugaises d'Afrique, No. 2), 4to, 78 pp., 4 Plates, illustrating fossils, and 3 Figures in the Text. Comm. Geol. Portug., Lisbon, 1905.

One difficulty in depicting the geology of Angola has been the inadequacy of the maps, which, as yet, are on too small a scale to show the results of detailed geological study, and, in other respects also, are misleading. For example, the largest scale map (1:1,000,000) shows the railroad line in operation from Loanda, not where it was actually built, but along the route as at first projected. The results of geological investigation along the coast show that this zone of Angola, from Ambriz to the south of Mossamedes, consists of sandstones, probably Palæozoic, strata of the Cretaceous, Tertiary strata, probably Miocene, and superficial deposits. Little is yet known of the tectonic conditions that helped to produce the surface forms. A large part of the text is palæontological.

Handbuch der Erdbebenkunde. Von August Sieberg. xviii and 362 pp., 113 Illustrations, Maps and Index. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, 1904. (Price, M. 7.50.)

The author treats the phenomena of earthquakes, the methods of studying them, the instruments used in their investigation, and the mathematical and theoretical sides